WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1887.

WAS THE PRICE TOO GREAT.

Were these deluded men? Do the blessings that this country secures to all its
citizens without regard to race, color or
revious condition of servitude justify
such an outlay of treasure and precious
its? Is the country worth the services.

omes among us who do not love this gov rument, and are ready to stab it to death who are they? They are not Americans

They are not the men, soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, who bravely confronted you on many a bloody field. For I believe that rank and file of the survivors of the Confederate army as well as the great many as the great many as well as the great many as

BHADOWS CAST BEFORE.

# The Intelligencer.

PBR:ONS leaving the city for the season, and sum mer travelers, can have the DAILY INTRILIDENCES maded to them, postpoid, for 05 cents per month, th address being changed as often as desired.

THE thermometer is getting back to its

O'BRIEN is yone from Canada, but still

entirely happy. one man's patriotism. The humblest is

worthy of a loving tribute. REV. GEORGE E. HITE'S Memorial Ser

peared in the Philadelphia Press of yester day. Have the Quakers got it, too?

States will decorate his hook and cast is

Willia we are laying flowers on their graves let not the sacrifice of their lives be forgotten. They laid all they had upon the altar of their country.

the veneration of the living for the heroi dead ought to increase with the years.

Republican party will nominate a ticket it

can't elect. Have the crocodiles em ployed the Democratic newspapers to do banks out of Cincinnati, but that was a mistake. It is very hard to get rid of

those financial institutions unle after them with a long pole and keep up the poking. A little assistance from the police authorities always counts, but you can't always get it. shoulder as a suggestion to Germany that

France is not aching for war. Notwithstanding, it need cause no surprise if Mr. Rouvier's outfit shall soon suffer disaster Then look out for General Boulanger because the politicians think it better to MAJOR BEN: PERLEY POORE, the oldest

pondents, has passed away. For forty

office-holder had one of them. When he found that he had to work, he threw up the sponge. Dr. Dabney is not the first man to est of this bitter root of disap

had an experience in the late campaign it isn't going to spermit "indiscriminate It gives notice that in the future "taffy line every time." The resolution is good, but the price is too low. The puffing of the average aspirant is a great strain at best, and it is cheap as dirt at ten times five cents a line. A candidate who doesn't think fifty cents a line of his eminent qualities is not the man for the place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29 .- Mr. Talmage preached to an audience of 10,000 in the White lot this afternoon. His texts were from First Chronicles, xii, 33: "Fifty thousand which could step," and Judges, xx, 16, "Every one could sling stones at a hair breadth and not miss." Both passages combined, he said, teaches us that if we must light to do it well. His sermon was largely devoted to a comparison between the days of 1852 and the present. The Marine band, which led with a voluntary, gave a sacred concert after the zermon, and at five o'clock the troops were brought on for dress parade. About a thousand men were in lins. The weather was fine, and everything combined to make it the most brilliant pageant of the entire encampinent. It was witnessed by 25,000 people. were from First Chronicles, zii, 33: "Fifty

## Sherman in Illinois.

Chicago, May 29,-Senator John Sher-man arrived in Chicago to-night on his way from Washington to the Illinois State Canital, where he is to address the Legis lature by request on the political issues of the day. The Senator, being fatigued by his long journey, hurried from the depot with his

MERRIMS CORNERS, N. Y., May 29 .- A 1 o'clock this morning one of Brown, Howard & Co.'s chanties at shaft 2, the 1 clock this morning one of Brown, Howard & Co.'s chanties at shaft 2, the lamed him for burning his wheat sacks. Howard & Co.'s chanties at shaft 2, the shamed him for burning his wheat sacks. There was one subscription of \$2,000 by Judge Hilton, of New York; 27 of \$1,000, two of \$500 each, thirseventy-live men were sleeping in it at the time. All escapsed except two, James Connelly and an unknown man, who were burned beyond recognition. Mishael laker containing \$800, and was burned so that he will probably die. James McGee was also badly burned.

The Murderer Arrested.

MINNEAPOLIA, MINN., May 29.—A special to the Tribune from Fergus Falls, Minn, says: There is great excitement in town the burning of went to ask bim shout his labor, was shot through the right of the named Green, a Knight of Labor, was shot through the right of the named Green, a Knight of Labor, was shot through the right of the burning of the named Green, a Knight of the burning of the named Green, a Knight of Labor, was shot through the right of the hurning of the named Green, a Knight of

DAMAGING TESTIMONY son, Jacob Baxter. I did not tell this to my deceased son, Jacob. I lived about

ADDUCED AT THE MURDER TRIAL

of the Murdered Man on the Stand-Several Witnesses Testify That Newman Threatened to Kill Baxter.

The Newman murder trial was resumed this morning. A. H. West being sworn testified: I knew Jacob R. Baxter in his I live short one mile and a half from terribly, so I jumped out of had and ran out to see what was the matter. I then lressed, got on my horse and went to lying across his door step dead. I was and the mark of the gun stock near the apple tree. This mark was about one foot profit the tree. It had been protected by piling stones around itso as to prevent its obliteration by tramping. I followed the tracks from the tree to the first fence. I was crippled and told the others to follow on. I did not see John M. Newman there natil he was brought there by the officer I saw the gun stock fitted in the mark on

until he was brought there by the officer. I saw the gun stock fitted in the mark on the ground at the tree.

Orose examined: There appeared to be big, heavy headed units in the shee that made the track at the tree. The track went in the direction of John M. Nowman's from the apple tree. I saw only one plain imprint of a gun at the tree. There was a stone pen built around the imprint when I got there. I don't know who put it there. I think the imprint was about one inch wide, one inch deep at the deepest. It was also about two and one-half inches long. There was about a dozen people at Baxter's when I got there. By the middle of the day of October 4 there were over one hundred people there. I saw the builet fit in the gun. It fit the rides of the gun. (The witness here took the ball and explained and showed how the ball' was fitted in the gun by the coroner's jary. The jary then were asked to inspect the gan with the hall fitted in the muzzle. The butt end of the ball—that portion of it not buttered—fit in the gun. The gun is a breech-loading U. S. musket, of the pattern of 1873, calibre forty-five one-bundredthe of an inch. There are three riffe marks on the ball corresponding to the rifles or grooves in the gun.) The witness says ne thinks that the gun they had at Baxters had five rifles in it, but is not certain.

Woolsley Raxter aged sleven years

by the middle of the day of October in the rewers over one hundred people there. I saw the builet fit in the gun. It fit the arises of the gan. (The witness here took the ball and explained and showed how the ball. The jary then were pasked to inspect the gan with the ball sitted in the muzzle. The butt end of the ball—that portion of it not buttered—fit in the gan. The gun is a breech loading U. S. runskel, of the pattern of 1873, calibre forty-five one-bucaredths of an inch. There are three rifle marks on the ball of corresponding to the rifles or grooves in the gun they had at fixters had five rifles in it, but is not certain.

WOOLSLEY BAITER'STESTIMONY.

The manufacture of the come been been did not the viral unfavorable and did not be will go the bad place; that his made believed to be came been. He was the wood whom I heard the wind of the wind whom I heard the wind of the wind whom I heard the short I was ont in the field. The week had the week of the wind whom I will have been been believed to the middle will be b pondents, has passed away. For forty years he was identified with Newspaper Row, during the greater part of which being its most conspicuous figure. He was a gifted man, but work with him was more than talent. He had some crotchets of his own, among them an instinctive snappicin of the man who would write his Ben: without the colon.

Dr. Darrey, whose appointment as a Medical Examiner in the Pension Office brought out the charge that he was a gard at Andersonville prison, has resigned. It was shown that the Andersonville charge was unfounded. Dr. Dabney took the office under a dilemma. He had heard so much of sinceures that he thought every office-holder had one of them. When he

A witness without was indeed where the window when I heard the whole and then went to the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's and then went to the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's and then went to the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's and then went to the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's and then went to the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's and then went to the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's and then went to the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's and then went to the door; saw my pape's body jung on the door; saw my pape's body jung pape's the weatherboarding was taken out. I heard my pape's body jung pape's body jung on the door step. I climbed over his body jung on the door step. I climbed over his body jung on the door step. I climbed over his body jung on the door step. I climbed over his body jung on the door step. I climbed over his body jung

Capt. Dovener replied that this was only

one of the many unauccessful attempts of the prisoner upon Baxter's life, finally suc-cessful on the night of October 3, 1886. The Court indicated that the question The Court indicated that the question was not proper, but gave Capt. Dovener time to produce other authority on this question. The witness was withdrawn until then.

until then.

Thomas Howell said he did not know John M. Newman. Captain Dovene. Thomas Howell said he did not know John M. Newman. Captain Dovener then asked the witness, "did you ever see this man before," pointing to John M. Newman. Col. Arnett objected, and the Court sustained the objection. Witness

erent statement of this matter before found. He then said "that he had met John Newman on Proctor with a gun last May or June and he saked him shout trading horses; also saked him what he would take for his gun, when Newman said he would not sell or trade it as he wanted it to kill Jake Baxter."

INTENDED TO KILL HIM. Isane Nice said: "I live in Marshall county, W. Va.; I know John M. Newman when I see him. I have known him man when I see him. I have known him by sight for ten or fifteen years. I met I John Nowman in 1885. About a year or a little over I had a conversation with him about Eaxter. I met him on Proctor between John H. Nugum's and Marlon I Moore's. When we met he gaid, how do you do, Mr. Nice.' He asked me where I lived, talked about my horse and about the force he had had with his neighbors. I He said he biamed Jacob R. Baxler for burning their barn and that he intended to kill Jacob Baxter the first chance he got."

Cross-examined: I only know John M. Cross-examined: I only know John M. Newman slightly, but I know him when I see him. This convensation was in the hall of 1885. I say that John M. Newman voluntarily told me that he was going to kill Baxter. He was talking about the trouble with his neighbors. He was talking about any horse having the ring bone and from that he commenced to talk about the trouble he was having with his neighbors, "and we blame Jacob R. Baxter for burning our barn, and that John Hafer blamed him for burning his wiest seeks.

said.

Cross-examined: John M. Newman did not say that he would shoot some more of them if they did not quit destroying his property. He simply said he would kill some more of them. I than would kut some more of them. I than asked him to come and see us and bring his wife. He said he could not, and did not ask me to come and see him. I told him I wished they would all try to do bet-ter and live better friends.

Missouri Hall: I know John M. Newworked at Zuc Lemmons. I know of

was then talking to his sister, Mrs. Lemmons.

Cross examined: I believe he was talking of the burning of the stack yard, but I am not certain he said he shot Charley Smith—to kill. This was in August, 1886. He came there in the morning but I don't think he stayed until after supper. This conversation took place between nine and ten o'clock. The reason I know this, was because it was before dinner and after breakfast and we were fixing for dinner. His sister, Mrs. Lemmons, was talking to him, telling him to try and do better. I heard him tell his sister that he did shoot Charley Smith with the intention of killing him, and if they didn't look out there would be some more shot.

THE PRESIDENT'S OUTING.

He has Poor Luck in Fishing and Spends President on Saturday had a day of most dismal weather. He made his first fishing excursion, but his usual good luck did no

SOMETHING WRONG

thurges to be Filed Against the U.S. Consul to Hayti. Washington, May 29.—The Rev. Dr. Von Bokkelen, a citizen of the United States residing in Hayti, was arrested in that country about a year ago and impris-oned for an alleged debt. As this arrest was a violation of international law, he was a violation of informational raw, he appealed for the protection of the American Consul, and on the demand of the representative of the U. S. Government Von Bokkelen was released. He then commenced a suit in the Conte of Hayti for demands for the invarious rate and the content and menced a suit is the Course of Heyri for damages for false imprisonment, and he placed his claim at \$125,000. He returned to the United States and visited Brooklyn, N. Y., where he belonged, and while there made his will.

A short time afterward he returned to A short time atterward the returned to Hayti, and in fifteen days from his arrival in that country he died of a fever. While sick Yon Bokkelen was visited by the American Consul, Dr. Thompson, a colored man from Maryland, appointed by Cleveland. When Yon Bokkelen died a codicil to his will was produced bequeathing fifteen par cent. of his chain against the Haytlen Government to the infant son of the Democratic American Minister, Dr. Thompson. Yon Bokkelen left a widow and two children, and their friends want to know some of the reasons for his making a codicil giving the American Minister, through his infant son, a fifteen per cent. Interest in a claim which he was bound to push in his official capacity.

All the parties concerned are colored, and the case promises to excite much interest, as there is an idea prevalent that Thompson took advantage of a dying man to lavy a precentage on his claim, and the intention of Yon Bokkelen's fixing is straight in the intention of Yon Bokkelen's fixing is a colored, and the intention of Yon Bokkelen's fixing is a colored.

Thompson took advantage of a dying man to levy a percentage on his claim, and the intention of Yon Bohkelen's friends is to secure all of the effects of the family. Charges will be filed with the Secretary of State against Thompson for abusing his office in writing a codicil to Yon Bohkelen's will, which bears evidence of undre influence and personal interest in undue influence and personal interest in the demand for a share in whatever dam-ages might be recovered from Hayti.

The Logan Fund.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- Mr. George E. emon, general treasurer of the Logan fund has completed and transmitted to Mrs. Logan a detailed account of the source and respective amounts of the subscriptions have been paid except one by Geo. W. Murray, of Montreal, of \$1,000. The aggregate of the subscriptions paid is \$13,00145. There was one subscrip-tion of \$2,000 by Judge Hilton, of New York; 27 of \$1,000, two of \$500 each, thir-teen of \$250 each, eleven of \$200 each, forty-one of \$100 each, and in smaller amounts down to one dollar.

I had a conmon-unionists, and severely beaton. One
swman about
for them named Green, a Keight of
him about his Labor, was shot through the right
d a great deal
fung and is not expected to live. The attacking party consisted of Edward Burharned. He
rand his two brothers, all of whom
last, and that

Motto of the massage doctor—I knead thee every hour.—Hodon Beacon.

## BADLY SHAKEN UP

AN EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO

Three Violent Shocks, Which Swayed Bulldings and Played Other Pranks

tes to three this morning there was felt John M. Newman being at Lemmon's from East to West which awoke nearly with a wagon and team about two months before Baxter was killed. It was in August. I heard him say he did shoot Ohar. Houses swayed as if they were ships at sea, ley Smith, and he said if they didn't watch out there would be some more shot. He was then talking to his slater, Mrs. Lemmons. everwhere doors were forced open. Then lence, proceeding from north to south. Reports received to-day by Governor Ceballos, of the Federal district, do not show any fatalities as the result of the earthquake, and the suburban towns report about the same sensations as were felt by the inhabitants of the metropolis. Shocks In Italy.

nuake were felt to-day at Tesi, one being

BEN: PERLEY POORE DEAD.

Perley Poore died at the Ebbitt House i was reported yesterday morning that he evening he grew rapidly worse. His physicians were directly summoned and a few friends sent for, but by the time the latter arrived he was dead. Major Poore was a sufferer from Bright's disease for several years, which caused his death.

Ben : Perley Poore's career was one of ex rendering usefulness. He had long used an able pen, and had millions of caders. His sequaintance with politics and statesmen for many years gave him he command of much information which he world will not willingly let the he world will not willingly let die Vhilo he was best known as a newspaper

act. Foore was born in the State of Massachusetts in the year 1820. His journalistic experience began when he was only 18 years old, with an engagement as editor of the Southern Whig, Georgia: He held this position two years. In 1844 he was appointed historical agent of Massachusetts in France. During the four years in which he held this office he acted as foreign correspondent of a Baston ways. oreign correspondent of a Boston news-sper. He returned home in 1848 and re-tuned editorial work. He resided in

most as broad as tall. He was a heavy weight, with a large face and head, sur-rounded by a full scraggly gray beard and and long gray hair. His face was of the rugged Scotch type. Mr. Poore's manners as we been described as those of one long upon terms of equality and eternity. He was known to every public man in the country. For years Mr. Poore had been a living example of the efficacy of the milk diet for the care of Bright's disease, having strictly adhered to the regimen prescribed by its advocates. His life was prolonged, but the disease finally consuered.

Columbus, O., May 29.—The Interna-ional Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held their union meeting here to lay with 1,800 engineers present and 6,000 visitors. An executive session was held visitors. An executive session was held at which business of importance only to the order was transacted. A parade followed with over 30 divisions in line. An open meeting was held at the Opera House in the afternoon, with siderance of wiscome here.

Sr. Louis, May 29.—A special from Del Rio, Texas, says: The Mexican portion of this city was startled by cries of murde and as a citizen broke open the door of the nd the sound of a man's voice swearing. Then they heard Felina's cries. Since, uan Garcia has disappeared.

The Altonna Disaster ALTOONA, PA., May 29 .- The wounded ersons of the fast line wreck are doing well. Miss Luckett, of Alexandria, Va., the only one in serious condition. On the person of Baidelman, one of the killed, was found over \$400 in money. Snyder, the one-legged victim, had among his efnot prevent.

Mine Disaster in Scutings GLASGOW, May 29 .- Forty bodies have been recovered from the Udston coal pit subscriptions to the fund as well as at Blanty. Many of the corpses subscriptions to the iona as well as the disposition made of the money. All subscriptions have been paid except one by Geo. W. Murray, of Montreal, of \$1,000. The aggregate of the subscriptions paid is \$43,034 45. There was one subscription of \$200 by Judga Hilton of New York. of the dead miners. Distressing scene were witnessed at the pit as the bodie were brought up. There is no hope that the others in the mine can be saved.

> New York, May 29.-The residence vard, in Hoboken, N. J., was robbed Satriday night of \$700 in money, \$2,700 in Adams Express bonds and about \$15,000 worth of silverware. No clues to the rob-

ght of right and reliable Medicines are the best to de-the at-leur pend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impuri-whom the of the Blood. In every form of Scrat-ulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it

PARKERSBURG POINTS.

and Gossip.
sectal Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
PARKERSBURG, May 29.—Work was be gun yesterday on the Black Diamond railroad, which is projected from this city to Clifton Forge, Virginia. Work was be

gun in order to hold certain voted sub bout the middle of June, but the work

oblo.

V. T. Ruta, merchant and grocer at Hockingport, thirteen miles below here, has been compelled to make an assignment. One or two of our wholesale firms will lose by the failure.

Two young men are in jail on suspicion of being robbern and everything else that is desperate. When arrested they were covered with revolvers, razors, billies, knives and Confederate money. They profess to hail from Baltimore.

A Parkersburg drummer and seventeen citizens of Jackson have drawn the fifteen thousand dollar prize in the Louisians

thousand dollar prize in the Louisians State Lottery. This is straight goods.

Mrs, Annie Rouah will, on next Satuday, June fourth, ectebrate her one hundredth birthday. She retains her natural powers to a remarkable degree and hopes to live saveral, years yet. She resides with Peter Bantz in the edge of Jackson county.

THE COFFEE BOOM. Inside Facts Concerning the Re

New York, May 28.-Coffee is higher than it has ever been before for any considerable period. The coffee situation, herefore, is interesting, not to say serious any stocks or in any other produce. The tion continues, the coffee drinkers in th

least one-hall. Thus the supply of the very best coffee is sure to be smaller to this year than it has been for a generation.

To-day the highest figures are paid for Moore coffee, and it is considered the best grown. Mysore is a part of upper British India and the cultivation of the berry is entirely under European control. grapple with this disease have proved fruitless, and if it ever puts in an appears ance in Brazil the days of coffee drinking will be numbered. There are those who believe that unless the leaf disease can be exampled, with successfulls, it is only a contraction.

whether or not the price will be main ained at so high a figure will depend much on the future of speculation. The only Coffee Exchange in the country is that in staple. The present uncertain outlook of the supply has brought outsiders into the large houses. The principal members of that syndicate were Havre and Rio houses, with some few New York tirns added. The present syndicate which is booming prices is composed of New York French and Brazilian houses, and is by far the strongest ever formed. There are, however, other outside houses which are build on the situation, and several have made a good round sam already. Mears. Hard & Rand, who do not speculate in options, but are the largest importers of coffee in this country, have netted anywhere from \$500,000 to \$750,000.00 to \$75

H. Mowe and Joseph Beighber were boat ing on the canal just north of the city this afternoon, and in passing under a bridge their boat was capaized and both were drowned. They were aged respectively 16 and 22, and resided in the city.

VOICE OF THE DEAD.

Fell that the Union Might Survive-An

The local celebration of Memorial Day mposing this year than ever before. The town, the banks, public offices and most of the private business houses being closed, and Sunday hours will be observed The formal exercises will be as follows

Corps will have charge of Mt. Wood, Pe-Stone Church cemeteries. Details will be

Comrade J. W. Robb will have charge at Mt. Wood, Comrade El. Robertson at the Peninsular, Comrade J. M. Richards at Greenwood and Mt. Calvary, and Com-rade W. S. Meek at the Stone Church. Those comrades and ladies going to Greenwood and Mt. Calvary, will go out on the 0 o'clock motor.

A.K. memorial services will be performed, after which the graves of all nodders will be strewn with flowers. The post will then return in a body, to headquarters, it will be under the command of Post Commander Joseph S. Arkle,

time.

Both the city peats of the G. A. R. marched as a body last night to the Chapline Street M. E. church, where Rev. George E. Rite preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon, asynopsis of which follows:

In grateful and loving remembrance meet to-night, my friends, to weave more chaplet for the brave of our patri teeling of respect and love they still the ish for their departed comrades, as which we all in common entertain for ti semory of the men who died in

It is very proper and right that co ut the land to commemorate in so religious service—in prayer, song and s mon, the manly virtues, the valorous de of the martyrs of union and freedom.

mon, the manly virtues, the valorous deeds of of the martyrs of union and freedom. It gives the sanction of the church of God to the cause for which they died. It was a righteous cause. No army was ever marshaled for the defense of a juster cause, or defended that cause with grander contages. Had the cause been other than worthy, such a gathering and such service as this would be impossible. It is also an expression of the Nation's faith in the grand verities of the Christian religion.

A GOLLY WAR.

Thank God! our Nation is not an infidel nation. Stamped upon her coin and emblazoned on her banners is the monto, "In God we trust." And this was the motto of her army. The Bible was never absent from any battlefield. Men went into battle with prayer on their lips. It was an unwavering faith in the superintending presence and overseeing power of God that sustained the Nation's heart in the dark days of the rebellion. She oft repeated to herself the words, "Clouds and darkness are round about Him, but righten contages and the processing the content of the country. They were oppressed the content of the country. They were oppressed the content of the country. They were oppressed the content of the country of the state of the country. They were oppressed the safety of the country. They were oppressed the country is the country of the country. They were oppressed the country is the country of the country of the country is a constant of the country. They were oppressed the country is the country of the country of the country is a constant of the country of the country of the country of the dark of the country of the cause of the country. They were oppressed the country is the country of the count

INFLUENCE ON THE FUTURE.

So is it with human life. By what we say and do, by the purpose of our lives we are putting in motion a forest hat will live, act and move to all elevinity. With what solemnity does this fact clothe human life. Then its true that hands that are "canished" touch us and voices that are "sanished" touch us and voices that are
"still" speak to us. What is it that these
voices from the dead say to us? What
are the lessons inculcated by those who,

being dead, yet speaketh?"

1. They speak in tones loud and clear of

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yea, than life itself. To them every foot of this country was sacred soil, made so by the baptism of blood poured out by the baptism of blood poured out by the heavery foot of American soil was as sacred and inviolable as a mother's grave. The Constitution with them was almost an inspired document, and they regarded it with almost as much reverence as they regarded it with almost as much reverence as they regarded the Bible itself. The government, while not free from imperfections, was the best in all the world. In their country's peril was a crime—cowardies a disgrace to which death would be preferable, and opposition to and seconsion from the Union, treason, and described it is considered in the country from the country from the country from the country in the regular weekly meeting embrace of mothers, wives and sweet thearts, and with tearind larewells turned their isces toward the quarter from whence issued the sound of strile, hundreds of thousands of them to die of faligue and disease, to be shot to death in prison, never more to cross the sacred threshold of home, and never this side the spirit world to see again the faces of their loved ones. These were heroes and patriots of whom any nation might well be proud. They were loyal men—thore was no trasson to mother country in their hearts. The institution, laws and religion of the American Nation were as dear to their lamented souls as the Ark, the Law and the Temple were to that nation who sang of their devotion thus: "If I forget tree, O Jerusaiem, let my right hand forget her cunning; if I do not remember these delided men? Do the blesseings that this country secures to all its citizens without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude justify such an outlay of treasure and precious the without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude justify such an outlay of treasure and precious films.

ALSACE-LORIKAINE.

### ALSACE-LORRAINE.

cutzens without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude justify such an outlay of treasure and precions life? Is the country worth the sacrifice that was made for its preservation? What say yon, soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic? Every loyal man is quick with the answer, "yes. And if necessary to crush out treason and preserve the integrity of the Union, let the sacrifice be doubled." Whatcountry onearth in all that goes to make a happy and prosperous people equals our own? You can not find its equal within or without the boundaries of civilization. Our lews are equitable. The fullest liberty of speech is vouchasfed to all. From one end of the land to the other there is a system of free education that is not surpassed anywhere. We have no titled nobility; the only; nobility we recognize is the nobility of brains and heart. Every man with a sound mind and an honest heart is a prince and a king. The poor man's son stands on an equal footing with the son of the rich man so far as any preferments and gifts the Nation has to bestow. Threa times within a sound serving a surpressible or the rest of the man so far as any preferments and gifts the Nation has to bestow. Threa times within that Bismarck would like to push his coerion policy and rule by martial law.

Happily for the French residents there is a minority of Germans in the two provinces to whom the prospect of military coercion is not agreeable. As things are the imperial governor, Prince Hohenlohe, is little short of a dictator. He would like to take education out of the hands of the clergy and establish a system of sacular education. It is doubtful whether that would have the desired Germanizing tendency.

Bismarck's policy is this dependency has greatly enhanced Boulanger's popularity. It also immensely added to President Grevy's difficulties in forming a cabinet without the ald of the party of the recanche. The more stable elements in Franch society do not want war yet. The seenes and sufforings of 1870-71 are still vivid in their memories. But Boulanger has a strong following, and which may yet prove a stumbling block to that indefinitely prolonged period of rest so much desired by President Grevy.

The increasing infirmities of the sged Emperor William, the illness of Bismarck and the Crown Prince, the deaths of the Red Prince and General von Mantentiel and the inability of Count von Moltke at his advanced age, have virtually left the German army without a head who could ravive the heroism and endurance displayed by the German army in 1870-71.

tion has to bestow. Three times within the recollection of some of us who are still young the presidential chair has been occupied by men who have struggled up from the humblest walks of life to that proudest position in the civilized world—Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses Grant and James A. Garfield. Three of the brightest stars that ever shone in the galaxy of fame.

survivers of the Confederate army as well as the great majority of the Southern people are too perfectly satisfied with the adjust-ment of the political differences of the North and South accomplished by the war. Then who are these enemies? They are malcontents, political adventurers and ingitives from lands across the sea. Of such pestilential vermin the scaffold and ponitentiary should relieve society in juick order. Cabinet as follows: M. Rouvier, premier and minister of finance; M. Flourens, minister of foreign affairs; M. Spoller, minister of justice; M. Fallieres, minister of the interior and of public worship; General Saussier, minister of war; Admiral Saurea, minister of marine; M. Davelle, minister of agriculture; M. Etienne, minister of public works; M. Cochery, minister of posts and telegraphs; M. Burtholet, minister of public instruction.

M. Bertholet, minister of public instruction.
This Cabinet is composed of Moderate Rapublicans or of the Union of the Left, and its operation will be a trial of reaction against radicalism, militarism and socialism. The Right, with a sense of its own security, has promised its full support to M. Rouvier's experiment. President Grey, however, had his doubts of M. Rouvier's success, and was very reluctant to give his consent to the combination. But under pressure he finally consented. "The next few days will undoubtedly be evential," says M. Blowitz, telegraphing to the London Times. "An attempt may be made to induce some of the previous ministers to oppose it."

Paus, May 29.—At midnight it is semi-officially stated that the ministry is still incomplete. The War and Marine portfolios are still unalboted. General Saussier has declined the office of War

Saussier has declined the office of War Minister. It is probable that General Ferron will accept the War portfolio.

of the cause of the same and the pulpit, the same and the same and the same port and the same and the same port and the same and the same port and the same and t

LONDON, May 20,-The Thistle arrived at Harwich after her 50 mile race far State or National councils.

I refer to these matters not to awaken feelings of bitterness and strife which ones conarated a peeple that should, and I believe will, remain one and indivisible to the close of time. I would bury all such feelings so deep in oblivion that the londest resurrection trump blown by any politicism of whatever party will fail to raise them from the dead. I simply allude to these things to show that the Kopyrin.

Bussens, May 59.—At a Progressist Liberal conference held here to-day a re-

raise them from the dead. I simply allude to these things to show that the Government had ample and timely warning, and shat by her inactive and dilatory policy the country was put to ten times the cost [Continued on Fourth Page.]

[Continued on Fourth Page.]